## Business Notices.

KNOX'S BRILLIANT IDEA UPON THE SUBJECT OF BATS.—HATS are worn. This accounts for the fact that they are manufactured. Hence HATTERS, HATTERS, is a class, have a genuine teste for High Art, which developes itself in the pro-duction of these betilized effects of genus, known as the Sping manufactured. Hence HATTERS, HATTERS, is a class, a generic teste for High Art, which developes itself in the production of these brilliant charts of generic known at the 85 min at vice, the Poil aver, and the Winder 8 min at vice the Foot mer at vice, the Poil aver, and the Winder 8 min fashionable action, to buying one actually manufactured a deared years stock. This Khaix lakes it is an induced the latest and most good where. He catest for the class, it colors to particularly to the all address to them it raises for who particularly to the all address. When it raises for who lacks the perception to distinguish a becoming as a —though it is one of the later style—from one that has eccepted a prominent place, season after season, upon his shelves, simply because it was not a takenise article. The latter portion of the last sentence must be considered as a pure piece of imagination, as no such that can be found in his (KNOM s) standards to the last sentence must be considered as a pure piece of imagination, as no such that can be found in his (KNOM s) standards are now, brilliant and perdet in issuing on each recoming associates here, brilliant and perdet in insuling on each recoming associates here, brilliant and perdet in insuling on each recoming associates here, brilliant and perdet in insuling on each recoming associates here, brilliant and perdet in the most perfect satisfaction to air. For the last twenty years his repotation and he trade sike have been on the increase, and this would his besides.

this would not have been the result as derected his is since a derected his is since a bring this period. he has no distinct recollection of ever During this period, the last no distinct recollection of ever of which is exactly suited to the aforeastly young gentleman's guidinther, no ris there any instance on record where he has proposed to a continue. Bearded like pard."

on of these dashing fabrics, composed of volvet and feathers, which are the admiration of the mothers and particularly partial sisters, of-pardon the repetition—the gentle youth above referred to, whose brief existence spans just sixly months. Forbid it:

The gentleman, to the trade, who, after having for years part put the heade of his customers, perily and sim, short and tail, late a cylinder of precisely the same shape and beight, with a flauge of heim of precisely the same with and cori, "should have taken a lesson long ago from Knox, who always has been in the habit of atmying the individuality of his customers, and furnishing such with a Hart he make height, width of brim he, that is exactly suited to him. This has been Knox's secret of ex-

To this system of business, is to be attributed the entire ab-

To the system of business.

Having no old stock, as others have—the old collection of years of poor business—to dispose of, he is not compelled to adopt any means to four e his sales, trusting sales to a realizate demand created by the excellence and chespiness of his fabrics.

He is prepared to calmust as great a variety of styles as any other manufacturer in the country, but through all of which runs the characteristic trait of his latest production, differing, of course, for each class—of young, middlessed and cid.

If you don't, prove, and on the proof there is no more than this—away a case to

Kxtox's, No. 212 Broadway, No. 212 Broadway,

LEARY & Co.'s FOUR DOLLAR HATS.

In addition to our standard HATS, we now offer at our contacts new tyles at Four BOLLARS. Our extensive facilities in manufacturing enable us topiace before the public at article superior to any exer offered at this figure.

Leaders and lutroducers of Faulion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

NON-EXCLUSIVE Styles of Harn for all Styles of Men at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

SPRING STYLES HATS, now ready for public inspection.—A fine assortment of French Sout HATS just receive by G. H. CHAROTTH, No. 15 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Leary & Co. Hats \$4, my heat \$3 50.

SPRING CLOTHING.

At Evans's,			
Nos. 66 and 68 Pottou-st.			
Black Cloth Deess Prock Coals	4.70	to	41
Black Chell Dress Frock Costs	FIG.	411	100
Fine Cloth Dress Freck Coats	ASS	to	14
The finest Dress Frock Coats made	.15:	to	29
Over 19,000 Cassimere Business Costs	3.	Atta	10
Sprire Ragiane, a large stock	14:	to	1.2
Elegant Bine Cloth Dress Conts	7	tin	7.4
Fiedrit Dire Ciora Diese Comment	16	to	16
5,000 Side-band Gassimere Pants	- Nº		
Black Pauls		27.53	- 6
St.k and Satin Vests	2	to	: 0
Cassimere Business Vests		to	128
4c . 4c . 4c	723		
At Evansis,			
Nos, to and 66 Fullou-st.			
Retween Good	Lister	a Cli-	#Post
Nos. 06 and 68 Fultou-st. Between Good	late	a cu	f et

HOSIERY. The best Goods, at lowest prices, will be found at RANKIN'S, No. 91 Rowery.

FANCY TUBLIAR NECK TIES.

NAPOLEON CRAYATS, BLACK SHIK CRAYATS, FANCY ENTES, HEAVY BLACK TIES, SCARSS in light colors, Ki GLOVES, &c., wholesale or retail.

The Pereco & Sox, N., 61 Nassquet. "We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING

Macuesu for family use."
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York. IN. Y. Tribuse.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE --Latest improvement. Office, No. 449 Broadway, New-York. THE PLACE TO BUY GAS FIXTURES. lears. Dailey & Co.'s, Nor. 631 and 631 Broadway, are not ting an unequaled assortment of new styles CHANDELLING CKRTS &c. &c. at the following inviting prices: Hall Light. \$2.00

HALL MOSTS.
BERROOM FOLDING BEACKETS, two joints.
Ope light HALL BEACKETS.
Three light PARLON CHANDELLIES.
FOOT light PARLON CHANDELLIES.
SIE Eight PARLON CHANDELLIES.
SIE Eight PARLON CHANDELLIES.
Tereste Chine Paneer, Desert and Ten Sitts, together which so of Cot and Pressed Teach Grass, at equally low presents.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is revising, business is improving and therefore now is the time to purchase Sixora's Savis Macrists. There are the only machines capable of doing ever kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Sixora's saw Franty, Sawise, Macrists, being to latest and best, the most headtiful and the casiest to operate, it commanding universal layer. Call and see them, and send for circular.

I. M. Sixora's & Co. No. 15: Broadway.

SHAPE	R-PLATED WARE.
(211.11)	A. T. State State of Contract
Silver Plated CASTERS II.	cut bottire # 1 3
SHEAT A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	5.0
SUPPLICATE I CARL DANK	
Cilver Material Tree Street	piece*
SHALL-LIBERT THE COLLEGE	10.0
Silver Plated Cortill Cu	Ab 10 0
Ollege Distant 7 ve Specie	the dezen 1 2
DILABORE INCLUSION TO SERVICE	one the secon 3.5
Silver Plated TABLE SPO	
Street Takes of Set one or Brook	as the dozen 37
Direct Line of Family And	
	W. J. F. Danley & Co.,
	Nos. 631 and 635 Broadway.

HUNT, WEBSTER & Co.'s is egovio Tioni Stircii Sawiso Maciinas, er all Macofacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed cferable to any other machine. Hist, Wassier & Co., No. 459 Browlway.

LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE-Mr. AUREN-Means, S. C. Historia Cartification. On the night of the 1th inst, my store, No. 56 Maiden-launs, with my store, No. 56 Maiden-launs, with my store of merchandas, was entirely distroyed by fire. My less, though nearly would have been much more as, but that I was fortunate changed to have one of your Pateut Champion Selece, which preserved unliqued my most valuable books, papers, and some hank motes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and searching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not not room in the wafe for, were introduced to a very level to the variety of the searching flames. Respectfully yours. CHARLES AURENTRICAT.

afe for, were introduced to a valid in the wall—they are a mass cancer. Respectfully yours. CHARLES AURENFELDT.
New York, Feb. 18, 1809.
The above Safe can be seen at our Depot.
No. 151 Brusslaway, car. Murray-at , expected the City Hall.

LACE AND MUSICIN CURTAINS

A. Reneran Parens. KIRCLY & Fractions, No. 201 Boundary

BARTHOLE'S SEWING MACHINES. BARTHOLL S. SEWING Broadway, corner Broomes. The Bartholl Sewing Machine is meeting with great favor, basis of per ple visit the salestroom of its proprieter, dilly to handle its operations. It is unquestionably one of the best and the many excellent machines that have been introduced to the basis of the best and the many excellent machines that have been introduced to BATCHETOR'S HARR DVE. - WIGS AND TOUTESS.

This reichisted establishment is No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hard Dis, the best in the world. Battenton's Wins and Tutran bave improvements ever all others; indeed, this is the only place where these the game properly understood and made. The largest stack of Wios in the world.

Battennion's, No. 23 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.-HEXRY H. LEEOS

"We make it a rule never to recommend a med No make it a fuel sever to recommend a lifed-kal nostrom in our columns, but having found 'Brown's Exokenial Trochies' beneficial in adjeased state of the Throst, we snaped our rule in their favor, believing that we do our Cler-ical brethren a real favor in calling attention to them." A Lorenge dissolved in the menth has a direct inducate to the silected parts, alaying Polinousry Initiation, and giving relief in Coughs, Coids, and the various Threat Affection, to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable. All Druggists all them.

TREES AND PLANTS .- A CATALOGUE of the choicest FRUTES, FLOWERING TREES and SURUES, Roses to will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New York. B. N. Watson, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

LOOK !! !- Low prices for CARPETS !!!-300,000 worth of English Carpeting at a trainendous reduction English Valuer Carpers 9/, 10/, and 11/ per yard: English Baussels Carpers 6/6, 7/, and 6/ per yard: One Clove 2/6, 3/, and 4/ per yard: One Clove 2/6, 3/, and 4/ per yard:

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE. Ds. S. B. SMITH.—Your valuable Magnetic Salve has on tirely cared use of a very thick cruption on my face of 14 years Jons Gilko, No. 120 Varicket.—For sale at No. 77 Canal et, near Church, and at Druggista; also at Millet's Music store, No. 325 Broadway.

RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE. - MARSH & Co.

LARGE SIZED FRUIT TREES of bearing age LARGE SIZED FRUT TREES of bearing age
and ORAMMERIAL TREES—Large, for immediate ornament
Lawton and Dorchester Blackberries, \$10 for 100. Strawberries
\$5 to \$5 per 1,000. Chinase Rice Potato, supersedes all other
Potatocs, \$5 per 160. Priced Catalogues sent to applicant
gratis, at Fowlers & William R. Prisco & Co., Finshing, N. V.

## New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1858.

## A Revival Extra-History of the Present Great Awakening.

In compliance with the request of many corre spondents, we shall issue on Saturday, April 3, an EXTRA TRIBUNE, of eight pages, containing the substance of the Reports of the prevailing Religious Recival which have recently appeared in our columns, with other matter prepared for the occasion, all arranged in a manner to form a succinct history of this remarkable religious movement, with its various deeply interesting features, from its beginning to the date of the paper.

As we can print few copies beyond those ordered, all persons who may desire this EXTRA TRIBUNE. either to preserve or to circulate among their friends, are requested to send in their orders immediately. News renders will please pay attention to this.

Copies inclosed in separate wrappers or otherwise, and directed to such addresses as may accompany the HORACE GREELEY & Co.,

Tribune Office, New York.

In Congress, yesterday, Mr. Douglas presented to the SENATE the Constitution of Oregon, and petitions from citizens of Dacotah, asking for its organization as a Territory. The Minnesota bill having been taken up, a motion of Mr. Polk to amend so as to give the incoming State three Representatives was voted down. Mr. Iverson of Georgia was for giving but one member and Mr. Fitch of Indiana for giving three this session, and as many more as the returns of a new census might authorize. Mr. Doolittle suggested two. These propositions, after a discussion respecting the constitutional power of the Senate to regulate the matter were all negatived. Mr. Iverson then moved that Minnesots be entitled to two representatives until the next apportionment of representation among the various States. This was at first lost, but a reconsideration was adopted.

In the Hot Sr. Mr. Parrott, the Kansas delegate, in the name of the vast insjority of the people of that Territory made a speech which is said by one of our correspondents to have been one of the best of the session. Mr. Butlingame made a warm Northern speech. A large number of speeches were made both for and against Lecompton, the session being protracted to a late hour.

This is Lecompton day in the House; as there is no remaining doubt that Mr. Stephens will move to take up the bill. The Republicans may, indeed, defeat the motion, since a vote of two-thirds is required to take up a bill out of order; but we trust they will not use their strength in this way. Power, patrousge, money, party discipline and verything but justice and reason, are on the side of Lecompton; delay, therefore, is in favor of its advocates. If it can ever be beaten, now is the time. Besides, there is a seeming confession of weakness in the avoidance of a vote on a question which has been thoroughly discussed. There is very much in the momentum of an army that attacks, and Old Fritz was right in his order-The commander of cavalry who waits to be charged shall be cashiered." We detest Conpressional fillibustering, unless under very special provocation, and hope to hear ere night that our ride will have proved as eager for the onset as the adversary.

Besides, there was never a better time for trying this issue than on the heel of the Lecomptonites' contemptuous rejection of Mr. English's concilis tray overture. This rejection argues either bidden strength or hidden weakness-strength coiled up in secret pledges to recant on behalf of three or four professed anti-Lecompton men; or weakness in that certain Fire-Eaters have given Ste phens private notice that they will bolt Lecompton if he consents to a shadow of variation from the Senate's bill. We trust the latter is the case. But surely, English's overture, in spite of the courtesy with which it was first received, has been more emphatically repelled in the event, than any ever before made on behalf of one section of a party to another where cooperation was indispensable. We do not see how English himself, much less Horace I'. Clark or Pendleton, can bridge the gulf which now vawes between him and Lecompton.

Since they are sure to be defeated, we rather hope that the usually proper motions to reject the bill off-hand, and, that failing, to lay it on the table, will not be made to-day. It were hardly wise to get the less resolute anti-Lecompton Democrats isto the bad babit of voting with the Lecomptonites, as these motions are likely to do. Better let the bill be taken up without opposition, beat the call for the Previous Question, and proceed to propose and vote on smeadments forthwith. That Republican wil incur a grave responsibility who moves to day any proposition that is morally sure to be voted down. Better succeed from the start

We do not apprehend any Republican will demur to voting for the bill as amended by the adoption of Crittenden's substitute, though many would gladly be excused from so doing. But to kill the bill in that shape is doubtless to revive it in the infinitely worse one it now wears, and probably pass it. But let the House pass the Crittenden bill, and the Senate will surely reject it; then let the House take its stand on its own proposition, and maintain it. If Lecompton fails in the House to day, it can hardly triumph hereafter. At all events, we hope

for its defeat to-day. There is a possibility, almost a probability, that every Member of the House will be in his seat this morning, and that every one but the Speaker will ote on the main question. Such a vote has no precedent within our recollection. The Session is now simost four months old, yet none of the two hundred and ninety-six Members of Congress have died since it opened. One Senator and two Members elect, however, died during the recess within the past year, and two or three others are now quite too ill to be in their seats. We presume, however, that no one who can bear to be carried on a litter will be absent at roll-call to-day.

Our cotemporaries in London have just been made the victims of a most ingenious and amusing hoax, which we refer to as illustrating how carelessly the London press is conducted, and how much care is to be exercised in receiving its statements. It seems that about the first of February an announcement sppeared in London that an Italian Convention of the Moderate Constitutional party to \$100,000, and perhaps \$150,000 a year for the and systematic immigration with the newest of the

was about to be held there. Soon after came the report of the first meeting, at which a Signor Borromeo took the chair, while Farini, the celebrated historian, and many illustrious Constitutionalists, such as Litta and Porro, were said to have delivered speeches. These, speeches were made so artfully to express the well-known views of this section of respectable Italian patriots, that everybody was taken in, though, we suppose, it must have seemed strange that none of these gentlemen were ever met with in Lozdon society. However, the Convention, after a regular course of orations, issued a manifesto, full of abhorrence of tyrannicide; and an address to the nations of Europe, setting forth, in concise style, a scheme of Italian unity and constitutional monarchy, somewhat after the model of the present Germanic Confederation. The manifesto was forwarded to the French Embassy and duly acknowledged; the address was sent to the members of Parliament, and Mr. Duncombe at once offered his Parliamentary services to the Convention, not in the way in which Mr. Issac Butt, M. P., offered them for £10,000 to Ali Moorad. but disinterestedly, for pure love of Italy. Even Mr. Gladstone replied to Signor Borromeo, while The London Times wrote a leading article, wise as an owl, on the movement, which, it declared, had not received sufficient attention from the press or the public; after having paid, as we now learn, £8 for the reports and documents. The Daily News was also victimized to the amount of £6. The Telegraph gave a £5 note for the "ex-"clusive information;" The Stor only £3; while the other journals found it more convenient to copy the reports from their neighbors without pay or acknowledgment.

The affairs of the Convention went on swimmingly u..til, emboldened by success, it issued an appeal to the refugees to join in the protest against regicide, under penalty of unpleasant consequences should they refuse. Some of them now determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and proceeded at once to seek the lodgings of the so-called Signor Borromeo, which turned out to be in one of the most wretched alleys of the dirty suburb of Southwark. They found only his wife at home, who in a most remarkable Hibernian brogue explained to them that her busband was an Italian Count. who had twenty-four Christian names, and whose mother was Irish. She also admitted that his father was an Irishman, and that for the last few years he had always resided in England. Finally it cozed out that he himself, with his twenty-four Christian names, had personated all the members of the Convention, and had drawn up the speeches, manifestoes and appeals in his miserable lodgings for his own benefit and the benefit of the English press. The Star was honest enough at once to acknowledge that it had been duped, and took out a summons against the swindler; the other papers, and especially The Times, were ashamed to confess their credulity, and maintained a discreet silence on this imposture. which must be ranked next to Arrowsmith's Georgia railroads and revolvers.

-The London press certainly has some admirable professional qualities, especially that of writing the English language correctly and with elegance. But one quality which it would do well to cultivate is that of furnishing information about what is going on in London. In this respect it might advantageously take a lesson from the press of New-York. We venture to say that such an imposition as this of Signor Borromeo's could not be practiced on the journals of this city, simply because they make it their business to instruct the public on what takes place here, and for that purpose are always well informed themselves. Our English cotemporaries live too much by routine and dullness, and pay too little attention to the world about them. Some shrewd and clever man ought to found a newspaper in London and teach them better.

Among other projects before the Legislature, and which are expected to be enacted into laws smid the hurry-scurry of the last days of the session, are two which ought to be known to those patient sheep, the tax-payers of this city. The system of corruption in our municipal affairs had its rise about the year 1834. It began where it still continues most to flourish, in the Street Department Scon after 1834, in order to give the jobbers fuller swirg, the Common Council repealed the ordi nances under which, up to the time of such repeal, owners of property were allowed to do their own work, at their own expense, by their own private servants, and without the aid of the servants of the public. In 1840, in order to put some restraint on the operations of these latter, the Legislature passed an act declaring that no house or lot should e assessed, for any "improvement," more than half its value, as valued by the Ward Assessors; and by the act of last Winter, the extent to which any one assessment could be carried was further reduced to one third.

An effort is now made to get rid of these restrictions entirely. In such case there will be no limit at which the jobbers need stop; and owners of vacant lots particularly will be entirely at their mercy. All that the unfortunate owner is worth. the coat on his back and the bread out of his children's mouths, will go to satusfy the greed of Street Commissioners and their confederates. It is no matter how for the charge exceeds the value of the property; all that the owner has in the world may be seized and sold to pay it. One of the proposed acts purports to be a sanitary measure, and authorizes the Common Council to fill up what they may choose to consider sunken lots, without reference to the cost. The other has a wider scope, and

more objects in view. The Municipal act of last Winter abated a great swindle by abolishing the offices of "the Assessors in the Street Department" after the year 1559 when the terms of the present incumbents will expire. These worthies now receive two per cent on the total amount of each assessment. Of course the more they can make a job cost, the more they receive for their share of it. The law of last year abolished this office and transferred its duties to the Tax Commissioners, to be performed by deputies to be named by them, at the same salaries (\$2,000 a year each) as their other deputies. But with that tender regard usually manifested for corruption, the law was made inoperative until 1859. and until that time the old system was continued in favor of the present incumbents; the same persons referred to in the recent report of the Fraud Committee of the Aldermen as having colluded with Mr. Charles Devlin and others in their "operations." The law now reported in the first place removes the restriction as to the amount of the assessment, and then repeals the provision of the law of last year as to the pay of these Assessors. ard restores the old rate of two per cent on the amount of each assessment. In other words, it will enable the three Tax Commissioners, as soon as the Court of Appeals allows Devlin and his gang to get in full blast, to make, if they choose, \$50,000

next three or four years. By way of compensating the agent who is to " put the bill through," it fur ther establishes the office of " Counsel to the Tax Commissioners," with a fat salary of course. And the Coursel that is to be is now at Albany "seeing" the Members of the Legislature. We beg the country members to give an eye to him and to his

A correspondent writes as many have hitherto written-to ask us whether we consider Minnesota a State which presents attractions to those who are intending to migrate westward this Spring in quest of independence and homes of their own.

We answer-Decidedly Yes: Minnesota is good State—one of the most fertile, best timbered, best watered, of all the New States. Her climate is cold-her Winters, usually long and severe-but, to offset this, she presents the advantages above binted, with general salubrity and rare beauty of landscape. Her numerous lakes are gems-pure, clear and accessible; her streams are more abundant and enduring than those of other prairie S ates; her timber and mill-power are advantages which a few years' residence on a level sea of wildgrass would enable you to realize. Yes, Minnesota is richly dowered by Nature for attracting and subeisting a free, industrious, virtuous and thrifty

Her cold is an objection-more because of its effect on fruit-trees, &c. than from its direct influence on human beings-but it is not an unmixed evil. It unquestionably contributes to vigor of muscle, energy in labor, activity and longevity. Indian corn usually ripens considerably northward of St. Paul; and where that ripens men can prosper if they will. What is here said of Minnesota is equally true of a good portion of Wisconsin, which is hardly equal in fertility to Minnesots, but which has counterbalancing advantages, whereof proximity to markets is most prominent. Ditto of Michigan.

But there would be regions attractive to the immigrant if the Northernmost range of States had no existence. For instance:

It dians, Illinois and Iowa still proffer cheap and desirable lands for many Millions. Indiana seems scarcely equal in fertility to Illinois in the average; in fact, Illinois, as a whole, has a soil superior to that of any other equal ares of land we ever saw. To offeet this, she is far the most part deficient in wood, and utterly destitute of Pine and other timber for sawing. Illinois, if sowed from one bogndary to the other, would grow more Grain to the Acre than any other State in the Union; and she produces also the Peach and other delicate fruits which are foreign to the crisper climate of the North. But good health is here less general and secure than at the North; Agues and Bilious discases are common; while the Milk Sickness of certain Southern Counties is an additional draw

Iowa is probably not quite so fertile as Illinois, but its prairies are smaller, its timber better dis tributed, if not more abundant, and its plains more frequently cut by the ravines of swiftly running streams. We consider it more healthful in the average than Illinois, while its population, mainly emigrants from New-England and New-York, are decidedly intelligent, moral and thrifty. We have traveled far less in Iowa than in other Western States, but have seen none, on the whole, to be preferred to this for a home. As with Minnesota, its distance from market is a drawback; how serious, each will judge for himself. Much of Nebrasks, lying west of Iowa, has a very similar soil. climate and other characteristics.

Missouri and Kansas next claim our attention. Of these, we speak only from multitudinous reports; but their general concurrence leaves no room to doubt their substantial accuracy. In Timber, Missouri is probably equal to Iowa; in Minerals, she is probably first among the States of the Union. The time cannot be distant, when the Sugar and Cotton of the South-West shall be largely exchanged with Missouri and Illinois, not merely for Grain and Mest, but for Iron and Lead as well. If Slavery were this day out of Missouri and Common Schools established in its stead, we should consider Its extent of navigable rivers, proximity to the markets for Grain and Meat which the Planting States must always afford, central position, cheap lands and mineral riches, ought ere this to have se cured it a population equal to that of Ohio. When Slavery shall have departed, as depart it soon must, Missouri will increase in population, industry and wealth more rapidly than any other State in the

Kansas lies exactly west of Missouri, and its eastern portion-all that will probably form the ultimate State of Kansas-is remarkably fertile, and, for a prairie country, well watered. It is but moderately well timbered, but Coal, Iron and Building-Stone are abundant. The land slopes gently and beautifully from the ridges to the rivers; the climate is favorable to the growth of all the grains and fruits of the Temperate Zone-in short, Eastern Kansas is a most inviting region. Its remoteness from seaboard markets is balanced by its situation on the great overland routes to New-Mexico, California and Oregon, which will always create an extensive market for grain and for all animals valuable either for draft or food.

The central tier of Western States-Indiana, Hinois and Iowa-enjoy a decided advantage over the residue of the Free West in the abundance and activity of their Railrosds. Indiana and Illinois are fairly checkered with them, while Iowa is being aided by Federal land-grants to construct three parallel lines almost due west from Dubuque, Davenport and Burlington respectively. Keokuk and Lyons we believe are also pushing Railroads inland; and soon every considerable port on the Mississippi will be connected with one of these westward-running Railroads. These Roads tend to enhance the price of land, which is a drawback; but they doubt less add more to the value than to the price. Iowa will be the best accommodated with Railroads of any State west of the Mississippi, and must grow rapidly in consequence. She is very likely to have One Million inhabitants by the census of 1800, while Illinois will doubtless number over One Million and a Half.

-We have thus indicated briefly and candidly though not, of course, without errors, the respective allurements of the Westorn States to immigrants. Any one of them profers decided attractions-neither is best suited to the capacities and wants of every one who means to go West in the course of the season. Not less than One Million followers of "the star of empire" should pass Buffalo, Pittsburgh or Wheeling in quest of new homes within the easuing year. And, since we have mentioned Wheeling, let us briefly say that the oldest of the British American colonies proffers this day at least equal inducements to concerted

States. Vinginia has millions of some of yet unoccupied land-not mountains and barrens merely but fruitful virgin soil, which will be sold cheaper than that of any New State. We could hardly advise one man to go alone to Virginia to make her his home; but if One Hundred Thousand heads of New-England or New-York families were to migrate thither this Spring, taking with them the common schools, arts, industry, thrift and devotion to Free Labor of their former homes, they would find in her cheap soil, abundant and excellent timber, unequaled water-power, and favorable position, elements of wealth such as scarcely another section can present. We hope to see Virginis swarm with Free Labor colonies within ten years and thereby immensely advanced in arts, industry, intelligence, population and wealth. This consummation may be postponed, but its ultimate achieve ment is inevitable.

A bill is now before our Legislature providing for the establishment of a Sanitary Police for our City. We have read it with some care, but not studied it so thoroughly as we should wish to do before pronouncing on the wisdom of its detells. Its general features, however, command our decided approval, especially if, as we are assured, it effects a saving in our annual expenditures. It gives us, instead of a Street Inspector, a Superintendent of Health, who must be a medical man, neminated by the Mayor and approved by the Board of Aldermen. Instead of a mere inspection of streets, by anybody, it provides for a rigorous inspection, not merely of the streets, but of the buildings, alleys, yards, and whatever else may barbor filth and breed contagion. The Ward or District Inspectors (we hope fewer than one to each Ward, with more equal districts will be decided on), are to be uniformly medical men. The Superintendent is paid \$5,000, the Deputies or District Inspectors, \$1,000 per annum each. Ample powers are accorded to these functionaries to cause the abatement of nuisances and the prompt removal of every incitement to pestilence. In short, the bill seems in the main a good one, calculated to replace anarchy by system, infection by purity, and pollution by cleanliness. That some measure of the kind is greatly needed, our weekly bills of mortality, swelled by the constant ravages of small pox and other contagious diseases, amply attest. We shall recur soon to this subject.

"THE FORESTERS" is the title of that faction of the Tammany Society who, as rumor says, are bound by oaths to each other in imitation of the Knew-Nothing organization. Mr. Fernando Wood is the chief of these Democratic Dark Lanterns, and Fernando has issued a circular to the initiated to attend a meeting at the Mercer street House on "Thursday evening, April 1," for the purpose of devising measures to turn out Postmaster Fowler's Sachems who have ejected Fernando from Tammany Hall. We are not members of the Tammany Society, but we feel a deep anxiety for the result. We wish to be informed which is the real ticketthe true Democracy. Fowler's oriflamme has emblazoned on it, " Devotion to the National Administration," "Strengthen our Venerated Pres ident." Fernando, on the other hand, unfurls banner in favor of "Our Beloved Chief Magis trate." Perhaps the arrangement under Fernando is but a transfer of a Know-Nothing Lodge into Tammany Hall. We notice the names of sundry followers of the new "Veiled Prophet" who have heretefore taken the oaths of the Know-Nothing Order. Among these are Fernando Wood, J. Sher man Brownell, Frederick Follett, Henry D. John son, Charles H. Ring, John Wheeler, and others, fresh from Dark-Lantern Lodges, sworn to oppose Germans, Irish and Catholics, side by side with Po lice Justice Michael Connolly, Joseph Murphy and John A. Stemmler, who would not be allowed to take the Know-Nothing oath, as they have too much Irish and German in their veins. We fear Fernar do will be unable to cope with Isaac. The living Postmaster will be too much for the dead

P. S .- We do not observe Collector Schell on Wood's list. Has t' partnership been discolved

The Maine Legisle ure have enacted a prohibitors liquor law by an overv belining majority, which is to be submitted to the people at a special election. The present license law, enacted at the time the old Maine Law was overthrown, is to be submitted along with it. The two are thus to go before the people at the same election, and the voters are to be called upon to express their choice by the ballot. Those who prefer the present law are to rote "License Law," and those who prefer the new statute are to vote accordingly "For the Prohibit-

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE DEDICATED .- The ceremoies of a public opening of the new Public School edifice No. 33, on Twenty-eighth street, in the Twentieth Ward, teek place yesterday afternoon, com-mencing at 1 o'clock, and continuing to 8 in the evening. The building is designed for the accommodation of a mixed Primary Department and a girl's Gramma School, and was designed by Mr. Thomas, and built by Mr. C. H. Tucker, mason, and Samuel Delemater, corpenter. The school has been in operation for several months, and has an attendance of 725 in the Primary, Mrs. White, Principal, and 401 in the Grammar School under the direction of Miss Clara M. Edmonds, Principal pal. The programme was rich in speeches of the offiial stamp, including Mayor Tiemann, Ex-Governor Seymour, the President of the Board of Education. Ex-Recorder Tillou, Mr. Waterbury, Mr. Charles Tracy, Prof. McElligott, the Hon. Wm. M. Mur ray, James W. Gerard, Richard O'Gorman and the Hon, S. S. Randall. The singing, under the direction of Mr. Colburn, was effective. The company occur pied the beautiful chapel assembling room, which was crowded to excess, and presen ed a brilliant and animated sight from the gallery, overlooking the teacher's desk. The building is convenient, and in all respects well adapted for its destined uses. The total cost of site, building and furnishing, will amount to more than \$65,000, and is the third large new schoolhouse erected in the Twentieth Ward during the past our years.

AMERICANS ABROAD.-List of Americans registered at Paris Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Co. from 4th till 18th v. March, 1858;
H. W. Johnson, New York; Augustus B. Fitch, Boffalo, N. Y.,
John E. Biancan, New York; Henry R. Angus, New-York;
Geo. Dicksy, New-York; J. M. Ingusham, Fistbook, L. L. N. Y.;
John Cooper, New-York; Mr. and Mrr. J. N. H. Bell, New-York;
Henry S. Legman, New-York; Dr. E. C. Scewart and kinning,
New-York; W. H. Taylor, New-York; S. L. Ingram, Virgibia,
Lewis Mentague, B. Stou, Mass.; Gro. F. Adams, Boston, Miss.;
P. Romer, New-Orleans; W. Walpwright, Paliadelphia, Penn.,
Three, H. Hart, Philadelphia, Penn, Henry Lazarus and Lady,
Philadelphia, Penn., John Kosh and family, Philadelphia, Penn.,
Pan. C. Woodred, Auburn, N. Y.; Dennis R. Alward, Aubugn,
N. T.; Chas, W. Brash, Baltimore. Exchange Co. from 4th till 18th at March, 1858

BLOODY AFFRAY .- The Kemper (Miss.) Democra of the 18th states that a difficulty occurred near that place a day or two previous between two men named Herron and Doughty, and that the former attacked the latter with a "six-pound bowie haife." Dought defended himself with a pocket kaife, and the cor flict was terrible, many dangerous wounds being re ectived by both about the head, face, breast and sides Herron orcke his knife, and was mortally injured Doughty, it was thought, might recover.

COURT OF APPEALS .- Calendar for April 1-Nos.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCRES TO THE R. P. TRINGER.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31, 1858. The House will sit late, getting off Kansas

peeches. One of the best of the session was made by Mr Parrott, delegate from Kansas, who has no been allowed to get the floor till this late hour, from an apprehension of the effect his speech and test. meny might bave. At an earlier day his speech would have had great weight. The forces are mustering for the final conflict to

morrow. A fell house is expected. Mr. Caruthen bas arrived, and Mr. Harris will be in his seat unless he is kept away by death. The Democrate to-day admit that they will be

beaten to-morrow. They concede to the Anti-Le comptenites two majority, which agrees with my own calculations. We shall lose some Democrate that have been confidently counted upon. Mr. Stephers will open the fight to-morrow with a met speech.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31, 1858. The gag game was attempted at the Democratic caucus last night, which was one of the main causes of the disruption. When Mr. Stephens proposed a programme for to-morrow, he immediately demand ed the previous question, thus cutting off amend ments and debate.

The Anti-Lecompton men demanded to know

whether this was a Lecompton or a Democratic caucus, and about a dozen left the Hall. The motion was voted down, when they were in

vited back, and did return. Subsequently the same motion was made and defeated. Afterward ther withdrew to return no more.

The plan for to-morrow's operations is not changed. Mr. Stephens avows his intention to preored according to arrangement, that is, to take up the bill and call for the previous question, unless the latter purpose be yielded. Further difficulty may arise unless his present intention be abas-Mr. Quitman intends moving to strike out the

Secate amendment, if Mr. Stephens refuses to yield; should be persist, his friends may refuse to vote to sustain that motion, and thus secure its defeat by a larger majority than is now expected. The fullest confidence is entertsined among the

Opposition as to the result. Only one member classified as Republican is at all hesitating, and he is se not from a cause heretofore stated, but will be all right. Mr. English's movement for a Joint Committee in the Democratic caucus has produced most benefi-

cial results. So far from causing any defection, it has fortified the Democratic opposition, and precluded all chance of reconciliation. Secretary Cobb was again in the House to-day,

much exercised. He was present when the Lecompton Message was communicated, and therefore should be in at the death. Mr. Pendleton's position is still undefised, and

cannot be assumed with confidence. The Democracy will lose a vote by the absence of Caruthers. Mr. Harris was out to-day, and will be in his place to-morrow. If Messrs. Pendleton and Dewart stand firm, and there be no treachery, Mr. Crittenden's substitute will be carried in a full House by a vote of 121 to 112; otherwise, by a vote of 119

The Prismatic Light case, between Hyatt and Jackson of New-York, has been decided by the Commissioner of Prients in favor of Hyatt.

## XXXVth CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, March 31, 1858.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, March 31, 1938.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented the Constitution of Oreon; also, petitions from the citizens of Dacotah saking the organization of that Territory.

Mr. BIGLER presented a memorial from Amos Kendali and others interested in the Morse Telegraphs, asking protection against competing Telegraph Companies. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KINGLEN V. presented the patition of the advented the patition of the pati panies. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KING (N. Y.) presented the petition of the civizens of Jefferson County, New-York, for a breakwater at Cape Vincent. Referred to the Committee

on Commerce.

On motion the consideration of the memorial to anopend the laws of Utah, was transferred from the Judiciary Committee to the Committee on Territories.

The bill to create a fourth Assistant Postmaster-General was taken up, but the expiration of the more

General was taken up, but the expiration of the morning hour stopped discussion.

Mr. WILSON (Mass), from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Edward Ingersell of Springfield, Mass.

The Minnesota bill was then taken up, when Mr. POLK (Mo.) moved in lieu of Mr. Wilson's amendment, adopted on Monday, that Minnesota be allowed three Representatives, unqualifiedly. Lost—Yeas 14, Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) moved that the State of Min

nesota have only one, namely, the Representative of the three already elected who received the most votes, and that a census be forthwith taken, and the other two allowed if the census shall show that she is en-Mr. FITCH (Ind.) moved to smend Mr. Iverson's

amendment by proposing that the three Represents
tives be allowed this session, and thereafter such sum
ber as the ceasus shall show.
Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) moved to amend Ms.

Fitch's amendment, by substituting two instead of three Representatives.

The Yeas and Navs were ordered, but previous to their being taken, Mr. HOUSTON spoke against the extraordinary stretch of power involved in the matter of allowing three Representatives.

Messrs. KING (N. Y.) and HALE (N. H.) were sleet

opposed to making the number of Representatives a matter of favor, claiming that Congress had no right to stretch the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. BELGHT (fad) argued that it was no infraction of the Constitution to assume that a population of 250,093 is entitled to three Expresentatives. Calculation was admitted with two without a comma. na was admitted with two without a census.

Mr. MASON (Va.) said that the Senate could not constitute naily decide who were elected. It would be an infringement of the prerogative of the Hense, which possibly will decide the whole election to be void. He wanted this vote recorded, that the enightand. He wanted this vote recorded, that the Govern-mal mind of the country may see that this Govern-ment, although not seventy years of age, is in a state of decrepitude and decay, and that questions of coa-titational law are made to bend to questions of polisi-

cal expediency.

Bir. GREEN (Mo.) said that the number of Representatives was to be determined by Congress, and the persons who are to be those Representatives are to be those Representatives are to be called the Representative area to be decided by the Hamas alone. He read a list of States represented by fractions, Massachuretts, Rhode is represented by fractions, Massachuretts, Rhode is a larger fraction than many of them, should have a Representative therefor. By the strict lotter of the law she was entitled to two.

Mr. PUGE (Ohio)—Incidentally referring to Mr. Mason's remarks, demonstrated that Minnasota is now a State and not a Farritory, and hence has the right to elect officers to represent her in Congress.

a State and not a Territory, and hence has the right we elect officers to represent her in Congress.

Mr. DAGGLITTLE'S amendment of Mr. Fitch's amendment was put, and lost—Xeas 20, Nays 33.

Mr. FITCH'S original amendment was then pak and lost—Yeas 14, Nays 36.

Mr. FITCH thereafter moved another amendment, which was subjected to various verbal alterations from different Senators, and finally assumed the shape that Minnesota shall have two Representatives until a new

Minnesota shall have two Representatives until a new census shall show she is entitled to a third, and lost-Mr. IVERSON moved that she be entitled to two

the various States. Lost—Yeas 23, Naya 25.

The question recurred upon Mr. Douglas's mation of Monday last, to strike out the whole section. The Yeas and Nays being asked thereon, Mr. Douglas withdress it.

withdrew it.

Mr. BENJAMIN (I.a.) moved to reconsider the
reference to the majority.